

derable part, if not the greatest part, cannot have been published before 1833 or 1834.

Having thus endeavoured to show that the term 'POLYZOA' has a priority over 'BRYOZOA' of at least three, or more correctly perhaps of six months, I cannot conclude without an additional observation upon the former term, which after all does not appear to be used at present with strict propriety. It seems to have escaped notice that the word 'Polyzoa' is employed by Mr. J. V. Thompson in the *singular* number, with the plural 'Polyzoæ,' which latter term ought in strict right therefore to be employed as the appellation of the Ascidioid Polypes. As, however, the word has come to be generally employed, and, as far as regards rules of construction, much more correctly employed, in the plural sense, it may probably now be allowed to remain in peace and to claim universal adoption.

I am, your obedient servant,  
 GEORGE BUSK.

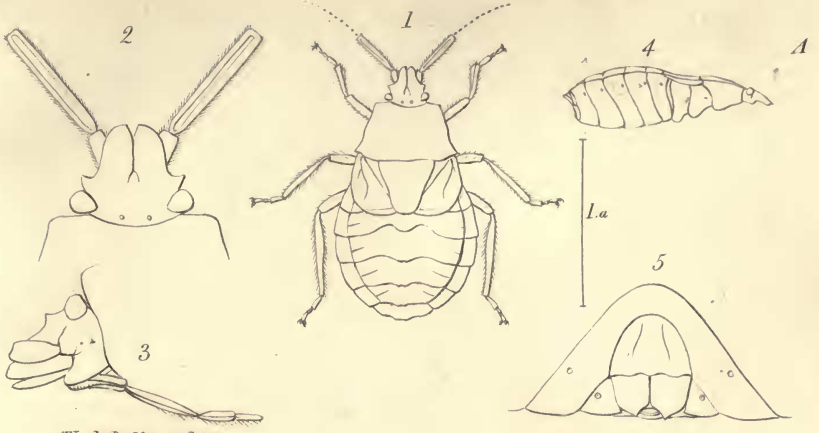
XXXIII.—*Note on a new species of Clionites.*  
 By N. T. WETHERELL, Esq., F.G.S., M.R.C.S. &c.

[With a Plate.]

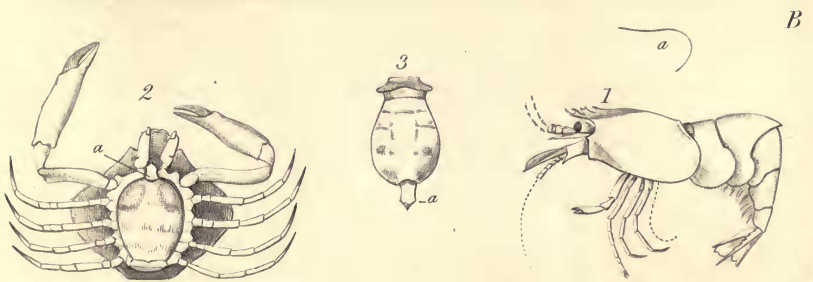
DURING a recent visit to the Isle of Wight, I obtained among other interesting fossils a specimen of flint which had evidently formed a cast of a large species of *Inoceramus*, probably *Inoceramus Cuvieri*. The specimen is about 10 inches in length, the fibrous part of the shell having decayed away, with the exception of some small portions.

The cast itself exhibits a numerous but very irregularly disposed series of small siliceous oviform bodies with a granulated surface, and most of which were joined together by small threads of flint. These bodies were unquestionably the casts of some parasitic animal which perforated the test of the *Inoceramus*, and which may possibly be due to a species of *Clionites* (*C. Conybearei*), as they appear to resemble those generally referred to that genus, described and figured in the 'Annals,' vol. viii. pl. 4, for August 1851, but from which they differ in form, as will be seen by comparing the figures.

Mr. Morris informed me that he had previously seen some small specimens of the species in the collection of Dr. Mantell, but he rather doubted their specific value. The large specimen now discovered, of which only a fragment is figured, and the uniformity of the character would lead us to infer a specific difference, which I have much pleasure in dedicating to my friend Dr. Mantell, who long ago noticed these singular bodies. Mr.



W. S. Dallas delin.



Spence Bate delin.

